

HAJOS, Zoltan, inz.

Selection of components for communication satellites. Sdel
tech ll no.8:299-300 Ag '63.

HAJOS, Zoltan, Inz.

A phasemeter for the 0,1-6 Mc/s range. Slaboproudy obzor 21 no.3:
140-144 Mr '60. (EEAI 9:8)

1. Vyzkumny ustav pro sdlovaci techniku A.S.Popova, Praha.
(Phasemeters)

RAJOS, Zoltan, inz.

Properties of high-level synchronous detection. EI tech has 15
no.10:625-632 '64.

1. A.S. Popov Research Institute, Prague.

HAJOS, Zoltan, inz.

Measuring the distortion by differential gain and differential phase on video carrier frequencies. Slatoproudy obzor 25 no.9:534-536 S '64.

1. A.S. Popov Research Institute of Telecommunication Engineering, Prague.

HUNGARY/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their
Application. Industrial Synthesis of Dyes.

E.

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimika, No 10, 1959, 35971

Author : Hages, Z., Fodor, J.

Inst : -

Title : The Inhibition of Discoloration of Dyes. II.

Orig Pub : Magyar tud. akad. Kem. tud. oszt. kozl., 1957, 9, No 1,
1-8.

Abstract : The investigation of the discoloration of dyes, using
benzopurpurin 4B as an example, is continued. It was
established that the inhibitory action (i) of individual
compounds of a number of naphthol AS at discoloration de-
pends on the magnitude of their fluorescence (F) and the
over-all absorption of the color (A) in the region of
2400-3900 Å. It may be expressed by the equation: $i = f(F \times A)$
($F \times A$) and conforms closely to a logarithmic function.
The naphthol AS, in which the product $F \times A$ is equal to

Card 1/2

HADON, Z.; VANA, V.

A delay-producing device for the TN-1604 synchroscope. 1.2h. (Stalevaci Technika. Vol. 4, no. 1, Jan. 1957. Czechoslovakia.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LG. Vol. 4, no. 7, July 1957. Incl.

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HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. General and Theoretical G-1
Problems of Organic Chemistry.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 17, 57317.

Abstract: cation rate on DA a number of tests were conducted employing methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, and n-butyl alcohols at a constant temperature (which was not a function of their boiling points). It was found that for alcohols with even number of carbon atoms the rate of esterification for $C_2 < C_4$ and for those with odd number of carbon atoms it is $C_3 < C_1$. For preceding comments refer to Csuros Z. and others, Acta Chim. Hung., 1952, 2, 45.

Card 3/3

HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. General and Theoretical G-1
Problems of Organic Chemistry.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 17, 57317.

Abstract: authors explain this phenomenon by a change of the degree of association (DA) of alcohol during the course of a reaction. Berman's investigation (Berman S and associates, Ind. and Eng. Chem., 1948, 40, 1312) is discussed and the process mechanism proposed by Berman is taken exception to. It is demonstrated that the reaction rate in obtaining dimethylphthalate increases rapidly with the increase of temperature which, evidently, causes the decrease in the DA of alcohol. At a relatively low temperature (60°) the di-esters hardly form. In order to determine the dependancy of the esterifi-

Card 2/3

✓ HUNGARY / Organic Chemistry. General and Theoretical G-1
Problems of Organic Chemistry.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 17, 57317.

Author : Podor J., Hajos Z.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Esterification Catalyzed by the Ion Exchange Resins.

Orig Pub: Magyar tud. adak. Kem. tud. oszl., 1956, 7, No 3-4,
299-312.

Abstract: The rate of reaction involving formation of dibutylphthalate from phthalic anhydride and n-butanol as affected by the concentration and quantity of ion exchange resin and of H_2SO_4 used as catalysts, was investigated. Formation of mono-esters goes to completion within 5-10 minutes. With the use of small quantities of catalyst, an "induction period" occurs prior to the formation of di-esters. The

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HYDROLYSIS CATALYZED...

soln. in a 250-ml. 3-neck round-bottom flask equipped with a mech. stirrer, thermometer, and cooler. The rate of inversion was measured by the change in rotary power of a 1-ml. sample dild. with 9 ml. of 5% NaOAc to prevent autorotation. Values of α were measured at $24.5 \pm 1^\circ$. With catalyst II, 1% of vol. of soln., the mean value of k (reaction-rate const.) was 0 (23°), 2.38×10^{-4} (80°), and 8.05×10^{-4} (96°); k was directly proportional to the quantity of II and had a value of 2.10×10^{-4} at 80° when 8% was used. The mean value of k also increased with increasing particle size. The quantity and particle size of the catalyst present was directly proportional to the degree (%) of conversion and inversely proportional to the time required for completion of the reaction. Substituting 1 ml. 2.5N HCl as catalyst gave 89% conversion in 2 hrs. at 60° as compared with approx. 88% for 1% II at 60° in 1 1/2 hrs. At 80° 1% of IV proved most effective with a mean value of $k = 9.55 \times 10^{-4}$, equil. being attained in 80 min. with 98.5% conversion. II was the least effective, $k = 2.38 \times 10^{-4}$ at this temp., requiring 210 min. for 96.2% conversion. I had the lowest conversion, 84.6%. The ΔE ($E =$ energy of activation) was approx. 30% greater for the reaction in which HCl was used as catalyst than for the resin-catalyzed reaction. It appeared that ΔE rises initially, then at approx. 80° it decreases. Increasing the amt. of HCl present in the reaction mixt. had the same effect as increasing the amt. of II.

Reginald J. Katesh

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RM

HAJOS, Z.

Hydrolysis catalyzed by ion-exchange resins. J. Fodor and Z. Hajos (Tech. Univ., Budapest), *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 7, 133-48 (1956) (in English); cf. C.A. 50, 4598g. — Investigations concerning the hydrolysis of sucrose were performed with Woffatit KS resin, a cation-exchange type (phenol-sulfonic acid compn.). The catalyst was sepd. into 2 portions by the DIN series of sieves, the portion retained by the 0.6 sieve being discarded. The other portion was divided into 4 fractions, and these were treated as follows: I stirred at room temp. with 10% H_2SO_4 for 2 hrs., filtered, washed free of acid, and air dried; II pulverized so that it passed through a no. 2 sieve and treated like I; III ground so that it passed through a no. 1 sieve and activated as above; and IV ground on a Bloch-Rosetti mill for 20 hrs., then passed through a MOSz 110 sieve, and activated with H_2SO_4 . The max. diams. and approx. surface areas relative to the particles of these catalysts, resp., were I 0.6 mm., 77 sq. cm./g.; II 0.2 mm., 228 sq. cm./g.; III 0.1 mm., 461 sq. cm./g.; and IV 0.05 mm., 920 sq. cm./g. Hydrolyses were performed with 100 ml. of a 20% sucrose

2 M.A. YOUTZ
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Hajos Z

- ✓ 22. Checking the fading of dyes, I. (In English) Z.
Hajos, J. Podor. *Acta Chimica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*. Vol. 7, 1955, No. 1-2, pp. 117-132, 5 tabs.

Chem

The retarding of the fading of dyes was investigated in aqueous solutions (distilled water was used) in the alkaline pH range by ultraviolet irradiation using a substantive dye as model substance. It was found that six Naphthol AS derivatives of the examined eleven exhibited a definite inhibitory effect. According to the experimental findings the inhibitory effect of the compounds can to a large extent promote the hydroxynaphtholic acid part of the molecule but the amide part of the molecule can also play a decisive role. In the latter case especially the group attached to the ortho position as compared to the acid amide grouping deserves attention. The degree of fading was reduced by autooxidation inhibitors e.g. tricresyl phosphate, phosphoric acid, glucose, beta-naphthol, thiourea, quinol, pyrocatechol, resorcinol, monobenzyloether of quinol, etc. It was found that the compounds Katanol ON, Naphthol ASOL, Indanthrene olive-green B, etc. ordinarily used for the retarding of fading simultaneously inhibit the autooxidation of benzaldehyde as well. Therefore it seems reasonable to assume that a certain correlation exists between the autooxidation processes and the fading of dyes; the inhibitory mechanism may be similar or identical.

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Hajos, Zoltan

✓ Ion-exchange-resin catalyzed hydrolysis. József Fodor and Zoltan Hajos (Budapest Inst. Technol.), Magyar Tudományok Akad. Kiadv. Füzetek 1956, 1, 103-104. Magyar Kémiai Folyóirat 1956, 5, 545-59 (1956). — Wofatit KS, phenolsulfonic acid ion-exchange resin, proved an effective catalyst in hydrolysis of sucrose, the rate of reaction being affected by the degree of dispersion and the amt. of the resin. Without the catalyst the reaction does not proceed even at 96°. With the resin, rate is not discernible at 28°, the $\log$ of the reaction rate const. increasing almost linearly with temp. When an equiv. amt. of HCl is used as catalyst, the rate const. varies in the same way, but can be measured at 19.5°. The activation energy, with resin catalyst, increases with temp. up to a max. of 22,390 cal./degree at 80-90°, then drops abruptly to 9,980 cal./degree at 90-96°. With HCl the max. is 26,310 cal./degree at 80-90°, with 18,280 cal./degree at 90-96°.

Ludwig Luft.....

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Handwritten initials and marks.

Hajós, Zoltán

Inhibition of color fading. I. Zoltán Hajós and János Póder. (Tech. Univ., Budapest). *Magyar Tudományos Akad. Kém. Tudományok Osztályának Közleményei* 6, 533-48 (1960).--Based on correlation between the processes of autoxidation and of the fading of colors exposed to light, a similar mechanism was proposed for both phenomena. The presence of peroxides as an interim step is postulated for both processes. The scope of the paper is to investigate the behavior of dyes used on textile fibers. Color fading was induced by ultraviolet light in the Pulfrich photometer and measured in solus with an alk. pH. For detg. inhibition of autoxidation, the gasometric O intake of BzH was measured. Several chemicals prevented color fading as well as autoxidation. Examples for the former with antioxidant qualities are: Naphthol AS-OL, Katanol W, and Iadanthrene Olive Green B. Examples for the latter with antifading properties are: tritolyl phosphate, phosphoric acid, glucose, 2-naphthol, thiocarbamide, hydroquinone, pyrocatechol, resorcinol, and hydroquinone monobenzyl ether.

Helen Sella

(1)

Hungary/ Organic Chemistry - Theoretical and general questions
on organic chemistry

E-1

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11602

To activate the catalyst it is treated with dilute H_2SO_4 while stirring ($\sim 20^\circ$). Drying of the catalyst (60°) to constant weight has a detrimental effect on its catalytic properties, therefore it is used in air-dry condition.
Communication X see RZhKhim, 1955, 28809.

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Hungary/ Organic Chemistry - Theoretical and general questions
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E-1

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11602

Communication XII. The reaction of phthalic anhydride with butanol was utilized to investigate the effect upon the reaction of esterification, of fractions of different degree of dispersion, of a cation exchange resin of phenol sulfonic acid type, Wofatit KS. Activity of catalyst (amount of acid group titrated with KOH) increases with increasing degree of dispersion up to a certain limit after which increased degree of dispersion produces no appreciable effect on the activity. Velocity of reaction increases with increasing amount of catalyst up to a certain optimal amount; on use of greater amounts of catalyst velocity of the reaction decreases. On increase of the degree of dispersion of the catalyst its catalytic action (terminal degree of conversion) decreases except for those instances when a highly dispersed catalyst is subjected to activation after comminution. By means of ion-exchange resins it is possible to attain the same extent of conversion as with an equimolecular amount of H_2SO_4 , but more slowly than with H_2SO_4 .

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Hungary/ Organic Chemistry - Theoretical and general questions
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E-1

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11602

very rapidly. In this case the maximum is reached more rapidly than in the case of unboiled LO, and the process of decomposition of peroxides also occurs more rapidly than with LO. On heating at 140° very rapid decomposition of peroxides is observed in the boiled oil under study. In boiled oil PV maximum is attained considerably sooner than in the case of drying oil prepared in the cold with the same siccative as is used in the boiled oil, but in the latter instance the maximum PV level is much lower. During the initial period of drying of LO the chain process of autoxidation is playing a substantial part. As the drying progresses autoxidation becomes of subordinate importance and decomposition of peroxides sets in, which is probably associated with occurrence of bond formation between activated molecules of the oil. This confirms the previously proposed mechanism of drying (Powers P.O. et al., Ind. Eng. Chem., 1951, 33, 1257). As concerns the mechanism of action of the siccatives, it was ascertained that they are capable of catalyzing the formation and the decomposition of peroxides.

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Hungary/ Organic Chemistry - Theoretical and general questions
on organic chemistry

E-1

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11602

oil (LO) in the presence of I or II peroxide value (PV) rises at first and then decreases. In the presence of I maximum PV is reached sooner than in presence of II. Highest value of maximum is associated with the use of definite, optimal, amount of siccative; in the presence of lesser or greater amount of siccative value of PV maximum decreases. Investigated were the variations of PV of LO on irradiation with diffused light, ultraviolet radiations and on heating at 140°. In the first mentioned case a slow linear increase of PV is observed. Under the action of ultraviolet radiations PV increases faster and reaches a definite maximum level. On heating an analogous maximum is reached still faster after which PV drops rapidly; in this case maximum value is lower than on irradiation with ultraviolet. Boiled oil prepared with the use of II, shows on irradiation with diffused light an increase in PV only after a prolonged induction period, after which PV rises sharply to maximum level and then decreases. On exposure to ultraviolet radiations PV of oil increases sharply to a maximum the value of which is higher than in the preceding instance; following the maximum PV drops

Card 2/5

ZOLTAN HAJOS

Hungary/ Organic Chemistry - Theoretical and general questions
on organic chemistry

E-1

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 11602

Author : XI. Csuros Zoltan, Hajos Zoltan, Deak Gyula.
XII. Csuros Zoltan, Fodor Jozsef, Hajos Zoltan.

Title : Investigation of Catalytic Reactions. XI. Role of Autoxidation Processes in Formation of Drying Oil Films. XII. Effect of Ion-Exchange Resins on Esterification Reaction.

Orig Pub : Katalizatoros vizsgalatok. XI. Autoxidacios folyamatok szerepe szarado olaj filmek kialakulasaban. XII. Ioncserelek hatasa eszterezesre. Magyar tudoman. akad. kem. tudoman, osztalyanak kozlemenyei 1953, 3, No 4, 469-485; 501-513 (Hungarian)

Abstract : Communication XI. It was ascertained that on autoxidation of C_6H_5CHO in $CHCl_3$ rate of O_2 absorption increases in the case of addition of the siccatives, naphthenates of Co (I) and Mn (II). In the case of large amounts of I or II amount of absorbed O_2 is greater. After absorption of a certain amount of O_2 the system reaches an equilibrium and further absorption of O_2 is not observed. On autoxidation of linseed

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HAJOS, Zoltan

~~ZOLTAN Hajos~~

Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 4
Feb. 25, 1954
Organic Chemistry

Catalysts. XII. Effect of ion exchangers in esterification. Zoltan Csuros, Iósef Fodor, and Zoltan Hajos (Tech. Univ., Budapest). *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 2, 459-74 (1952) (in English); cf. *C.A.* 47, 7303d. Catalytic effects in esterification were studied on α -C₆H₄(CO₂Bu)₂. Fractions of different particle size prep. from cation exchanger Wofatit KS of the phenolsulfonic acid type showed increasing activities with increase of the surface (increasing degree of dispersity) up to a certain limit of dispersity where no further increase was observed. The study of the correlation between the quantity of catalyst and the rate of reaction (with one selected fraction of catalyst) indicated that the rate of reaction was reduced, after attaining an optimal amt. of catalyst. Examin. of various fractions proved that the catalytic effect is reduced by increasing the degree of dispersity, excepting the case when a catalyst of higher degree of dispersity was activated after crushing. Such catalysts showed activities superior to those of catalysts of larger particle size. Expts. with equimolar amts. of catalysts, and a comparison of the reaction rates showed that ion exchangers in a heterogeneous phase attain the effect of catalysts applied in a homogeneous phase (H₂SO₄) but in later period. The ion exchangers applied were activated prior to esterification, by treatment with dil. H₂SO₄, preferably at room temp. since activation at higher temps. deteriorated the catalytic effects. The study of the influence of the moisture content of ion exchangers on the catalytic effect proved that it is best to use ion exchangers in an air-dry state since catalysts dried to const. wt. at 60° had smaller effects. Expts. with octyl alc. and glycol Me ether gave partly identical results. In the esterification of octyl alc. the effect of ion exchanger proved superior to that of H₂SO₄. Six figures indicate the curves obtained. I. F.

MF
7-27

HAJOS, ZOLTAN

Catalysts. XI. The role of autoxidation processes in the formation of films of drying oils. Zoltán Csuros, Zoltán Halász, and Gyula Deák (Tech. Univ., Budapest). *Acta Chim. Acad. Sci. Hung.* 2, 213-30 (1952) (in English); cf. *C.A.* 49, 11300s.—Absorption of O by BzH in CCl₄ in the presence of Co and Mn driers increased with increased amounts of drier. In expts. with Hungarian linseed oil, technical grade, on strips of Japanese paper with Co and Mn naphthenate driers applied in amounts of 0.001, 0.004, and 0.025 g. (Co) and 0.0005, 0.005, and 0.013 g. (Mn) per g. linseed oil, the peroxide nos. increased to a max., then decreased. The peak was attained more quickly in the presence of Co drier (in the 8th hr. with 0.004 g. drier) than with Mn (in the 9th hr. with 0.005 g. drier). The max. peroxide no. appeared to be connected with an optimal drier amount. When linseed oil was kept in diffuse light in air for periods up to 6 hrs. the changes of peroxide no. were insignificant. Under ultraviolet irradiation the nos. increased sharply to a max. (60.5 ml. 0.02 N Na₂S₂O₄ for 1 g. oil); a simple heating to 140° led to max. lower than

in ultraviolet light, but the max. were reached more rapidly. Under the effect of diffuse light the peroxide no. of heat-treated oil with Mn drier sharply increased, becoming 40.6 in 6 hrs. in 1 g. oil contg. 0.3% Mn naphthenate. An initial induction was followed by a peak. Heat-treated oil attained the max. peroxide no. much more quickly than did oil treated at room temp. with the same drier. The autoxidation of linseed oil played an important role in the initial period of drying, showing features characteristic for autoxidation processes of chain-reaction type, as the existence of an induction period and the formation of peroxides. In the later stages of this process autoxidation became less predominant and peroxides began to decomp., probably owing to the coupling of activated oil mols., affirming the mechanism suggested by Powers, *et al.*, based upon the Bach theory (cf. *C.A.* 35, 8319). Driers were capable of catalyzing the formation and decompn. of peroxides. This effect depended upon the metal components of the drier, the amount of drier, and the conditions of drying. The length of the induction period made it possible to draw certain conclusions as to whether drying took place in a downward or an upward direction.

Istvan Fialy

HAJOS, Sandor, Dr.

Diagnostic significance of nystagmus produced by counter-rotation of the eyes and head in examination of encephalopathies. Orv. hetil. 99 no.25:861-863 22 June 58.

1. A Budapest Fovaros VI. ker. Tanacsä-Rendelointezetenek (igazgató-
fóorvos: Somjen Pál dr., ideggyógyász-fóorvos: Hajos Sandor dr.)
közleménye.

(NYSTAGMUS

induction by counter-rotation of eyes & head in various
brain dis., possible diag. value (Hun))

(BRAIN, dis.

induction of nystagmus by counter-rotation of eyes & head in
various brain dis., possible diag. value (Hun))

HAIJOS, Maria, dr.

A simple device for measuring respiratory function in the
diagnosis of bronchial asthma (Pneumometer Minimus).
Orv. hetil. 106 no.50:2368-2369 12 D ' 65

1. Orszagos Rheuma es Furdougyi Intezet, Allergologiai
osztaly.

MOSONYI, I.; SALLAGYI, G.; TOTH, B.; VÁLFY, F.; HAJÓS, Maria

The relationship between serum calcium and citrate levels.
Acta physiol. acad. sci. Hung. 27 no.4:391-396 '65.

1. Fourth Department of Medicine, Postgraduate Medical School,
Department of Physiology, Veterinary University, Sanitary
Service of the Hungarian People's Army and Rheumatology Research
Institute, Budapest.

SYNOPSIS

FAKSI, Maria, Dr: National Rheumatic and Painological Institute,
Department of Allergology (Országos Reuma és Furdogya Intezet, Allergo-
logiai Osztaly).

"The Importance of New Differential Diagnostic Procedures in the Early
Detection of Bronchial Asthma."

Rev. Inst. (Országos Intezet), Vol 104, No 15, 19 Apr 69, pages 499-501.

Abstract: [Author's Hungarian Summary] Based on determinations of res-
piratory function in 104 cases, the role of new techniques in the dif-
ferential diagnosis and in the investigations of the etiopathogenesis
of bronchial asthma is evaluated. The routine (vital capacity, maximal
expiratory volume, Riffenau value, pneumometer value, acetylcholine-,
histamine sensitivity, Ischovine test) and specific (allergen inhalation)
tests are useful for the differentiation of asthma bronchiale and other
chronic lung diseases. Upon critical evaluation it was found that de-
termination of the specific allergen in the primary attack course of asthma
bronchiale is the most important differential test. The prognostic and
preventive and therapeutic measures are also guided by the test.
3 Hungarian, 3 Western references.

147

HAJOS, Maria, Dr.

~~REDACTED~~

Hay fever (pollen sensitivity) in Hungary. Orv. hetil. 99 no.34:1185-1186 24 Aug 58.

1. A Szovetség utcai Korház Belos Belosztalyanak (foorvos: Hajos Karoly dr.) kozlemenye.

(HAY FEVER

diag., ther. & epidemiol. in Hungary (Hun))

HAJOS, M.
HAJOS, Karoly; HAJOS, Maria

Therapy of bronchial asthma by mucus drainage and hyaluronidase-hydrocortisone-prednisone aerosol. Orv. hetil. 99 no.5:166-167 2 Feb 58.

1. A Szovetseg utcai Korhaz Belosztalyanak kozlemenye.

(ASTHMA, ther.

mucus drainage & aerosol admin. of hyaluronidase,
hydrocortisone & prednisone (Hun))

(HYALURONIDASE, ther. use

asthma, aerosol admin. after mucus drainage (Hun))

(HYDROCORTISONE, ther. use

same)

(PREDNISONE, ther. use

same)

HAJOS, Karoly; HAJOS, Maria

Bronchial asthma and tuberculosis. Orv. hetil. 99 no.4:109-114
26 Jan 58.

1. A Szovetseg utcai Korhaz Belosztalyanak (foorvos: Hajos Karoly)
kozlemenye.

(ASTHMA

relation to pulm. tuberc. (Hun))

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY

relation to asthma (Hun))

HAJOS, Maria, dr.,; RAKOCZY, Geza, dr.

New methods and results in the ACTH therapy of allergic diseases.
Orv. hetil. 96 no.49:1356-1361 4 Dec 55.

1. A Szovetseg utcai Korhaz Belosztalyanak (foorvos: Hajos Karoly
dr.) kozlemenye.

(ALLERGY, ther.

ACTH & cortisone, methods & results (Hun))

(ACTH, ther. use

allergy, methods & results (Hun))

(CORTISONE, ther. use

same)

HAJOS, Maria, dr.

Therapeutic results in the treatment of allergic fungus diseases. Orv. hetil. 95 no.45:1233-1237 7 Nov 54.

1. A Szovetseg-utcai Korhaz Belosztalyanak (foorvos:
Hajos, Karoly dr.) kozlemenye.
(FUNGUS DISEASES,
allergic dis., ther.)

HAJOS, Maria

HAJOS, Karoly; HAJOS, Maria; LASZLO, Bela

Bronchial asthma and the heart. Orv hetil 95 no.15:393-400
Ap '54. (REAL 3:8)

1. A Szovetseg-utcai Korhaz Belosztalyanak kozlemenye.
(ASTHMA, physiol.
*heart)
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY, in various dis.
*asthma)
(HEART, in various dis.
*asthma)

HAJOS, K.; HAJOS, M.K.

Histaminazoprotein therapy of internal disease. Acta med.hung. 2
no.1:117-123 1951. (CML 20:7)

1. Of the Municipal Hospital, Koranyi II. Head Physician of
Internal Department Prof. K. Hajos, M.D.

HAJOS M.

HAJOS, K.; HAJOS, M.

Application of histamine-azoprotein in internal medicine. Orv.
hetil. 91 no.33:1001-1006 13 Aug 50. (CLML 20:5)

1. Polyclinic of Koranyi Second Metropolitan General Hospital,
Budapest.

HAJOS, Marta, dr.

Holocene diatomaceous earth occurrence at Ujpest. Foldt kozl
92 no.4:464-466 N-D '62.

HAJOS, M.

1:5000 mapping of the area of Erdohorvath. p. 83

A MAGYAR ALLAMI FOLDTANI INTEZET EVI JELENTESE. Budap st, Hungary 1955/56
(Published 1959)

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, No. 2, Feb. 1960
Uncl.

HAJOS, M.

Occurrence of sand and quartz sandstone at Kovagoors and Kisorspuszia. p. 73

AMAGYAR ALLAMI FOLDTANI INTEZET EVI JELENTESE. Budapest, Hungary, 1955/56
(Published 1959)

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, No. 2, Feb. 1960
Uncl.

HAJOS, M.

Occurrence of tellurite at Erdohelye-Ligetmajor. p. 65

A MAGYAR ALLAMI FOLYTANI INTÉZET ÉVI JELENTÉSE. Budapest, Hungary, 1945/46 (Published
1950)

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, No. 2, Feb. 1960
Uncl.

HAJOS, M.

The geological structure of the subway section between Vermezo and Kossuth Lajos Square in Budapest. p.445.

Hungary. Foldtani Intezet. A MAGYAR ALLAMI FOLDTANI INTEZET EVI JELENTESE. Budapest, Hungary. Pt. 2, 1953 (published 1955)

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959
uncla.

HAJOS, M.

Research concerning sand for foundries in the Diosd area. p. 428.

Hungary. Foldtani Intezet. A MAGYAR ALLAMI FOLDTANI INTEZET EVI JELENTESE.
Budapest, Hungary. Pt. 2, 1953 (published 1955)

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959
uncla.

HAVÓ, M.

HUNG

Geology of the area between Vármező and Louis Kossuth Place in metropolitan Budapest. Márta Havó. Magyar Állami Földtani Intézet Évi Jelentése 1953, 46: 54 (1954) (French summary).—Chem. analyses of 3 marls are given. Michael Fletcher.

1952, 1.

Occurrence of quartz sandstone and glass and flinty sand from Alsatian and
lyarvology in Devonians. p. 166.
BULGARIAN JOURNAL OF MINERALOGY. BULLETIN OF THE BULGARIAN MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY, Vol.
41, no. 4, Oct./Dec. 1954.

30: Monthly List of East European Acasmodon, (Lund), 12, Vol. 4, no. 40, Oct. 1954,
Incl.

Hajós, M.

HUNG

Groundy sand near Dósd. Márta Hajós. Magyar
Állami Földtani Intézet Évi Jelentése 1933-34 (1933) 6P
(French summary).—Chem. analyses of the sand gave
SiO₂ 93.4-96.6 and Fe₂O₃ 0.45 to 1.20%. The fraction of
sp. gr. 2.63-2.66 had SiO₂ 97.0-97.8, Fe₂O₃ 0.25%.
Michael Fleischer

FA 08, Martz

Nomenclature and form of description of sedimentary rocks. *Marta Földi, Margit Alami Földi, Inliss, Est. 1944 (Földi summary).*—The nomenclature, adopted by the Hungarian Academy of Science, includes a classification based on grain size and 4 names for different proportions of CaCO_3 and clay. *Michael Fleischner.*

BETLEJ, Sandor; HAJOS, Laszlo; SZEKELY, Zoltan

Testing motor vehicles by tensiometer. Jarmu mezo gep 8
no.9:322-334 S '61.

1. Jarmufejlesztési Intezet kutatomernoke.

HAJOS, L.

"Electromechanical and electronic phasemeters" by I.M. Visencuk
[Vishenchuk, I.M.], A.F. Kotjuk [Kotyuk, A.F.], L. Ja. Mizjuk
[Mizyuk, L.Ya.]. Reviewed by Z. Hajos. Slaboproudy obzor:
Suppl.:Literatura 24 no.6:L47 '63.

HAJOS, Laszlo, okl.gepeszmernok; BETLEJ, Sandor, okl.gepeszmernok.

From the experiences of the 1961 Budapest Conference on Modern
Gaugin. Jarmu mezo gep 9 no.4:133-142 Ap ' 62

1. Jarmufejlesztési Intezet.

HAJOS, Karoly, Dr.

Experimental and clinical medicine. Orv. hetil. 99 no.52:1813-1815
28 Dec 58.

(MEDICINE, INTERNAL

need for bringing exper. & clin. work in accord (Hun))

HAJOS, K
HAJOS, Karoly; HAJOS, Maria

Therapy of bronchial asthma by mucus drainage and hyaluronidase-hydrocortisone-prednisone aerosol. Orv. hetil. 99 no.5:166-167 2 Feb 58.

1. A Szovetseg utcai Korhaz Belosztalyanak kozlemenye.

(ASTHMA, ther.

mucus drainage & aerosol admin. of hyaluronidase,
hydrocortisone & prednisone (Hun))

(HYALURONIDASE, ther. use

asthma, aerosol admin. after mucus drainage (Hun))

(HYDROCORTISONE, ther. use

same)

(PREDNISONE, ther. use

same)

HAJOS, Karoly; HAJOS, Maria

Bronchial asthma and tuberculosis. Orv. hetil. 99 no.4:109-114
26 Jan 58.

1. A Szovetseg utcai Korhaz Belosztalyanak (foorvos: Hajos Karoly)
kozlemeny.

(ASTHMA

relation to pulm. tuberc. (Hun))

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY

relation to asthma (Hun))

HAJOS, K.

Dr. Imre Fodor, 1891-1956. Orv. hetil. 97 no.19:505-506
6 May 56.

(OBITUARIES
Fodor, Imre (Hun))

HAJOS, Karoly, dr.

The significance of the concept of allergy in medical research.
Orv. hetil. 97 no.15:399-403 8 Apr 56.

(ALLERGY
significance in med. research & clinics, & incidence
of allergic dis. (Hun))

FARKAS, Karoly, dr.; HAJOS, Karoly, dr.

New studies on the pathogenesis of bronchial asthma.
Magy. belorv. arch. 9 no.1:1-11 Feb 56.

1. A Szovetseg utcai korhaz belosztalyanak es prosecturajanak
kozl. (ASTHMA, etiol. & pathogen.
(Hun))

HAJOS, Karoly, dr.

New aspects of the treatment of bronchial asthma. Orv. hetil. 95
no.49:1350-1353 5 Dec 54.

1. A Szovetseg-utcai Korhaz Belosztalyanak kozlemenye.
(ASTHMA, ther.)

HAJOS, Karoly; HAJOS, Maria; LASZLO, Bela

Bronchial asthma and the heart. Orv hetil 95 no.15:393-400
Ap '54. (REAL 3:8)

1. A Szovetsseg-utcai Korhaz Belosztalyanak kozlomenye.
(ASTHMA, physiol.
*heart)
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY, in various dis.
*asthma)
(HEART, in various dis.
*asthma)

HAJOS K., POTO V. AND POCANY T. Med. Dokl., Univ. Budapest, Hungary
Hypersensitivity to molds and fungi in allergic (asthmatic) patients. Acta med.
Acad. Scient. hung. (Budapest) 1963, 1/2 (143-150) Tables 1.
Fungi are important in the causation of allergic diseases. Hypersensitivity to Trichophyton
occurs frequently. The passive transfer of hypersensitivity to Trichophyton
(Epidermophyton, Mucor and Aspergillus) could be easily demonstrated. It was de-
tected that there are many cases of hypersensitivity to molds in bronchial asthma.
In such cases specific desensitization resulted in a symptom-free interval lasting,
13-14 months. This procedure represents a new approach to the causal treatment
of bronchial asthma.
Kosov J. - Budapest

SO: EXPERIENTIA MEDICA, Vol. 8 No. 2, Section VI, February 1964

HAJOS, K.; PETO, M.; POGANY, I.

Fungus sensitivity examinations of allergic (asthmatic) patients.
Orv. hetil. 93 no. 36:1025-1030 7 Sept 1952. (CIML 23:5)

1. Doctors. 2. Szovetseg-utcai Hospital, Internal Department.

ALFOLDY, J.; HAJOS, K.

Treatment of asthma by drainage of the secretion. Orv. hetil. 93 no.
21:620-622 25 May 1952. (CJML 23:3)

1. Doctors. 2. Internal and Laryngological Department, Szovetsag-utca
Hospital.

HAJOS, K.

Allergy and the acute rheumatic diseases. Orv. hetil. 92 no. 1:18-26
6 Jan 1951. (CML 24:2)

1. Doctor. 2. Internal Department of Second Kórányi Metropolitan
General Hospital.

HAJOS, K.; HAJOS, M.K.

Histaminazoprotein therapy of internal disease. Acta med.hung. 2
no.1:117-123 1951. (CML 20:7)

1. Of the Municipal Hospital, Koranyi II. Head Physician of
Internal Department Prof. K. Hajos, M.D.

HAJOS, K.

HAJOS, K.; HAJOS, M.

Application of histamine-azoprotein in internal medicine. Orv.
hetil. 91 no.33:1001-1006 13 Aug 50. (CLML 20:5)

1. Polyclinic of Koranyi Second Metropolitan General Hospital,
Budapest.

HAJOS, K.

HAJOS, K.

~~HAJOS, K.~~

Influence of environment in the etiology of allergic diseases.
Orv.hetil. 91 no.32:988-993 6 Aug 50. (CLML 20:5)

1. Internal Department, Metropolitan Clinic, Koranyi Second
General Hospital.

HAJOS, K. 1949

(Apponyi Polyclinic, Budapest)

"Internal Secretion and Allergy."

Orvosi Hetilap, 1949, 90/1(3-12)
No abst. in Exc. Med.

HAJOS K. Az OTI allergias betegsegeket kutato laboratoriumanak mukodeserol
On the results of the allergy research laboratory of the National Health Insurance Institute
(OTI) Orvosok Lapja, Budapest 1947, 3/44 (1834-1836)

Three hundred and fifty-two cases were investigated, 216 being referred from the factory and 136 by their doctors. The clinical examination was completed by haematological investigation and tests with different allergens, e.g. the pollen allergens of Parke-Davis or Sachsische Serumwerke. Of 65 dermatological cases 25 were allergen-positive and 40 negative. Of 71 cases admitted with a diagnosis of asthma 25 were of non-allergic origin (myodegeneration, cardiac asthma, bronchitis and tuberculosis). Systematic investigation in factories detected many allergen-positive cases among the workmen.

Fejes-Budapest

SO: Medical Microbiology and Hygiene, Section IV, Vol. I, #1-6

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
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HABOS, K.																										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES																									
Histamine-like substances in the blood of allergic subjects. Károly HABOS, Pal Futaço and Andor Falus (<i>Orvosi Hetilap</i> 83, 368 0041989). The blood of allergic subjects contains at all times about twice as much histamine as normal. The histamine content of the blood seems to have no connection with the no. of eosinophil cells.																										S. S. de Enaly																									
ASB-ILA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																										12																									

L 13429-66

ACC NR: AP6006888

every phase of modern research in addition to automatization and economics. The cooperation between the physical sciences and chemistry has also become increasingly active. The lack of sufficient mathematicians, in Hungary, is deplored and a future need for decentralization is pointed out. Because of the difficulties encountered in sending aspirants for their 3 year training to the USSR, one year study trips are recommended. The recommendations made for the teaching of mathematics correspond to those in Western countries. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 12, 09, 05, 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

L 13429-66 EWT(d) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6006888

SOURCE CODE: HU/0036/65/072/002/0087/0097

AUTHOR: Hajos, Gyorgy--Khayosh, D'. (Academician; Professor)

ORG: Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest (Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem)

TITLE: Role of mathematics in other sciences

SOURCE: Magyar tudomany, v. 72, no. 2, 1965, 87-97

TOPIC TAGS: applied mathematics, mathematics, calculator, information theory, operations research, cybernetics, electronic computer

ABSTRACT: The article was delivered as a lecture at the 17 Dec 64 general meeting of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The disappearance of the division between pure and applied mathematics is lauded and two characteristic properties of mathematics, abstraction and precision, are discussed, the latter illustrated by some examples. The correct approach to application of mathematical thinking in other sciences is described briefly as the development of a general model complicated enough to fit the problem and yet manageable without undue effort. For this, the needs of the field which uses it and the present possibilities of mathematics must be clearly recognized. The development of mathematics is discussed both from a historical standpoint and in modern times. The effect of electronic calculators has also been beneficial to mathematics itself, in form of the information theory, operational research and cybernetics. Calculators are used, qualitatively as well, in

Card 1/2

CSASZAR, Akos; FUCHS, Laszlo; HAJOS, Gyorgy; RENYI, Alfred; TURAN, Pal;
VARGA, Otto

Report on awarding the 1963 Geza Grunwald Memorial Prizes in
mathematics. Mat lapok 15 no.1/3:247-251 '64.

1. Managing Editor, "Mathematikai Lapok" (for Turan). 2. Editor,
"Mathematikai Lapok" (for Hajos and Renyi).

HAJOS, Gyorgy; SURANYI, Janos; FUCHS, Laszlo; ACZEL, Janos; KALMAR, Laszlo; (Szeged)
SZOKEFALVI-NAGY, Bela (Szeged)

Report on the 5th regular meeting arranged by the Janos Bolyai
Mathematical Society. Mat lapok 12 no.1/2:127-144 '61

1. President, Janos Bolyai Mathematical Society, and Editor,
"Matematikai Lapok" (for Hajos). 2. Secretary General, Janos Bolyai
Mathematical Society (for Suranyi). 3. Editor, "Matematikai Lapok"
(for Aczel).

CSASZAR, Akos; HAJOS, Gyorgy; HEPPEs, Aladar; CZACH, Laszlo; HAJNA, Janos;
FRIED, Ervin

Solving mathematical problems. Mat lapok 15 no.1/3:242-246 '64

1. Editor, "Mathematikai Lapok" (for Hajos).

HAJOS, G.

An extreme characteristic of affine rectilinear polygons. Mat
kut kozl MTA 8 series A no. 3:293-297 '63('64).

CSASZAR, Akos; FRIED, Ervin; FUCHS, Laszlo; HAJOS, Gyorgy; RENYI, Alfred;
TURAN, Pal

Report on the 1962 Miklos Schweitzer Memorial Contest on
Mathematics. Mat lapok 14 no. 3/4:345-371 '63.

1. Editorial board member, "Matematikai Lapok" (for Hajos and
Renyi). 2. Managing editor, "Matematikai Lapok" (for Turan).

HAJOS, Gyorgy (Budapest)

Report of the Section of Mathematics and Physics, Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Mat kozl MTA 11 no.3:229-247 '61.

1. Szerkesztobizottsagi tag, A Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia Matematikai es Fizikai Tudomanyok Osztalyanak Kozlomenyei, Budapest.

(Mathematics) (Physics)
(Hungarian Academy of Sciences)

HAJOS, Gyorgy, akademikus (Budapest)

Practical applications of mathematics. Magyar tud 67 no.9:517-528
S '60. (EEAI 9:12)
(Mathematics)

HAIOS, Gyorgy

Creation of modern technology. Ujit lap 12 no.5:3-4 10 Mr '60.

1. Koho- es Gepipari Miniszterium Iparpolitikai Foosztalyanak
foosztalyvezeto helyettese.

HAJOS, Gyorgy, akademikus (Budapest)

An account of the work of the Section of Mathematics and Physics,
Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Mat kozl MTA 10 no.4:407-420 '60.
(EEAI 10:3)

DEPT. SECY.
1. Osztálytitkar, A Magyar Tudományos Akademia Matematikai es
Fizikai Tudományok Osztalya, Budapest.
(Hungarian Academy of Sciences)
(Hungary--Mathematics) (Hungary--Physics)

HAJOS, Gyorgy

International wine testing methods and the International Wine
Competition. Elelm ipar 13 no.5:153-156 My '59.

1. Orszagos Borminosito Intezet.

HAJOS, GY.

"An account of the work of the Section of Mathematics and Physics of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences." p. 3

MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIA. Matematikai es Fizikai Osztaly. KOZLEMENYEI. Budapest, Hungary, Vol. 9, No. 1, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEA1) LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, June 1959
Uncl.

Mathematical Conference in Szeged

30-1-1, 31

machine mathematics.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
1. Mathematics-Conference

Card 3/3

Mathematical Conference at Szeged

30-1-14/33

"Accuracy in Geometry", spoke about the character of the representation of geometric problems in the textbook for students. G. Iliesich spoke about the convergence of orthogonal series, and B. Hal' on some new results obtained with the theory of operators in Hilbert's space. L. Rodai spoke about remarkable points of the triangle; G. Varga on new results obtained by the theory of differential-geometric spaces, L. Fuks on the extension of the Kurosh theorem to infinite groups. Among the foreign guests it was the author (USSR), who spoke about the theorems of the enclosure (vlozheniya) for functions; the different partial derivatives of which are differently normal, Kh. Groll (German Democratic Republic) spoke about regular prime ideals; T. Popovitchi (Romania) spoke about a problem connected with the theory of ordinary differential equations. In the sections for algebra and the theory of numbers, analysis, geometry, logic, the theory of mathematical machines, the theory of probabilities, and pedagogics special reports were heard and discussed. The Collective of Hungarian Mathematicians successfully combines the development of a number of general theoretical fields of mathematics with the development of the applied fields, especially of statistics and

Card 2/3

~~KHAYASH~~, G.
#A 825

AUTHOR: Nikol'skiy, S. M., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences. -30-1-14/33

TITLE: Mathematical Conference in Szeged
(Matematicheskaya konferentsiya v Segede).

PERIODICAL: Vestnik AN SSSR, 1958, Vol. 20, Nr 1, pp. 84-85 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The conference took place in connection with the 10 years' celebrations of the Hungarian Mathematical Society from September 21 to September 23, 1957, and was organized jointly with the Hungarian Academy of Science. The Society is named after the great Hungarian mathematician Janosh Bolyai, who, independent of Lobachevski, discovered non-Euclidian geometry. The names of F. Rie, A. Khar, and B. Had' are connected with the university of Szeged. At present the professors I. Kalmar (logics), L. Radei (geometry, algebra), and B. Had' (analysis of functions, theory of functions) are leading in their respective fields. The periodical "Acta Mathematica" is being published since 1921. The conference was attended by foreign guests from Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, Romania, USSR, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia. L. Kalmar's report was the theoretical description of an electronic machine planned by G. Khayash, in his report on

Card 1/3

#A 825

HAIOS, Gy.

Report of the Secretary of the Section. p. 3. (Magyar Tudományos Akadémia,
Vol. 7, No. 1, 1957, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) IC, Vol. 6, No. 3, Aug 1957. Uncl.

HAJOS, G.

HAJOS, G.; JENYI, A. "Elementary proofs of some basic facts concerning or or statistics."
In English.

Acta Mathematica, Budapest, Vol 4, No 1/2, 1954, p. 1

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"Survey of applied mathematics in Hungary."
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Mag 25, B

Hajos, E. Sur le problème de factorisation des groupes
 (1950) Acta Math Acad Sci Hungar 1, 189-195
 (French, Russian summary)

It is shown that the proposition (P) of the preceding review is false if G is a finite still abelian group whose order is the product of three integers having no common factor provided that at least two of these integers are composite. The given group G is represented as the factor group P/R of two suitably chosen translation groups. P consists of those translations which carry a unit hypercube π centered at the origin in n -dimensional Euclidean space into another congruent hypercube centered at some other lattice point.

A larger parallelepiped π contains π and several other hypercubes of the first system, and the space is filled with parallelepipeds congruent to π , the centres not necessarily forming a lattice, but such that R , the set of translations which transform the new configuration (π) into itself, is a subgroup of P . The translations $T \in P$ for which $T\pi \neq \pi$ determine a set A of cosets of P relative to R . Similarly, the translations $T \in P$ for which $T\pi = \pi$ define a set B of cosets relative to R . It is shown that $G \cong AB$ and, by choosing the system (π) suitably, this result is used to prove the theorem stated. An alternative proof expressed purely in group-theoretical terms is also given. The simplest group satisfying the conditions is of order 130 and can be factorized into two non-periodic factors containing 6 and 30 elements respectively. *R. A. Rankin (Birmingham)*

Source: Mathematical Reviews

Vol 13 No. 7

For infinite abelian groups (P) need not be true, and an example due to Ore is of an infinite cyclic group factorisable into two factors A, B , each containing an infinity of members and each not divisible by a group ($\neq 1$) is given. However, if G is infinite and cyclic and if one of the factors, say A , is finite then the author proves that B must be a cyclic group and states that this has also been shown by de Bruijn. An example is constructed of a noncyclic group G possessing no element of finite order (other than 1) for which there exists a factorisation $G = AB$ with finite A without B being cyclic.

A method of constructing factorisations of finite abelian groups is given in which one factor is divisible by a group. The problem of factorisation is also formulated in terms of the associated group algebra, and is shown to be closely connected with that of finding all divisors of zero of the group algebra. That such divisors need not be periodic if G

is cyclic of order $N \neq p^k$ is shown by the example

$$(a^2 - 2a^2 + 2a - 1)(a^2 + 2a^2 + 2a + 1) = 0$$

for the group defined by $a^4 = 1$; here neither factor is periodic.
R. A. Rankin (Birmingham).

Source: Mathematical Reviews,

Vol. 10 No. 7

2/2 GH

Smur

Hajós, G. Sur la factorisation des groupes abéliens.
 Cahiers de l'Institut de Mathématiques, 157-162 (1950).
 (French. Czech summary)

The author considers various problems connected with the factorization of abelian groups and the filling of square by congruent hypotenuses. Let A and B be two subgroups of a given group G ; then we write $A \cdot B = G$ if corresponding to any $g \in G$ there exist unique elements $a \in A$ and $b \in B$ such that $g = ab$, and we say that G is divisible by A and by B if a subset S consisting of elements $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$ is called a series when L is the order of a_i , S is a cyclic subgroup and is then said to be periodic. More generally, a subset A is called periodic if $a \cdot A = A$ for some $a \in A$ and A is then divisible by the cyclic subgroup generated by a . The Mikolajewski conjecture concerning homogeneous linear forms is equivalent to the author's theorem [Math. Z. 47, 427-467 (1951); these Rev. 3, 302] that if a finite abelian group is factorizable as $G = S_1 S_2 \dots S_r$ where $S_1, S_2, \dots, S_r$ are series then at least one S_i is periodic. Various extensions of this result are discussed, the most important being the following: (P) if $G = A \cdot B$ where G is a finite abelian group, then one of the two factors A or B is divisible by a group (other than the unit element 1). The truth or falsity of (P) for various kinds of abelian groups is considered. For a cyclic group G of order p^n (p prime) it is shown that (P) is true. Let a generate G , and put $A(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a^i x^i$, $B(x) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a^i x^i$ where A and B consist of the elements $a^i x^i$ ($i = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1$). $A(x)$ and $B(x)$ are speculatively. Then $A \cdot B = G$ implies $A(x)B(x) \equiv 0 \pmod{x^n - 1}$. From this it is easily deduced that at least one of $A(x)$ or $B(x)$ is divisible by the cyclotomic polynomial of degree $p^n - 1$ ($p \neq 1$) which implies that A or B is periodic. It is also known that (P) is true when G is of order p^2 and unicyclic. [L. Redei, Acta Math. 79, 213-296 (1947); these Rev. 9, 271].

Source: International Harvester

Vol. 12 No. 7

HADES, G.
Hajó, G. Grundzüge der Fehlerabschätzung. Mat. Fiz.
Lapok 46, 94-131 (1942). (Hungarian. German sum-
mary)

Nach Besprechung der Notwendigkeit, Vorzüge und Prin-
zipien der Fehlerabschätzung wird das Ziel gesteckt, die
wohlbekannten Elemente der Fehlerabschätzung systema-
tisch darzustellen und sie an manchen Stellen zu ergänzen.
Die Anwendungen der Wahrscheinlichkeitstheorie werden
nicht gestreift. Im Sinne der Approximationsmathematik
wird nur praktischen Zielen gedient.

From the author's summary.

Source: Mathematical Reviews,

Vol. 8, No. 5

Halász, G. Über Gitterparallelstrahlen. Mat. Fiz. Lap-
nok 46, 198-210 (1941). (Hungarian. German sum-
mary)

The author gives a simple geometrical proof of the well-known theorem that a triangle whose vertices have integer coordinates and which has no lattice point in its interior or boundary has area $\frac{1}{2}$. P. Erdős (Syracuse, N. Y.)

P. Erdős (Syracuse, N. Y.)

Source: Mathematical Reviews

Vol. 8, No. 4

1205, 6
AJOS, G.
Simple Cover for
n-Dimensional
Space with Cubical
Lattices

1205, 6
AJOS, G. Einfache Bedeckung mehrdimensionaler Räume
mit Würfeln. Mat. Fiz. Lapok 48, 37-64 (1941).
(Hungarian. German summary)
A German version of this paper has already been reviewed
[Math. Z. 47, 437-467 (1941); these Rev. 3, 301].
P. Erdős (Syracuse, N. Y.).

Source: Mathematical Reviews,

Vol. B, No. 4

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Conference of the building industry on the organization of production.
Epites szemle 5 no.3:89-91 '61.

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The 1963 report of the Secretary, Division of Mathematical and Physical Sciences, Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Mat kozl Mta 13 no.4:313-340 '63.

1. Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Matematikai és Fizikai Tudományok Osztálya titkara; "A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Matematikai és Fizikai Tudományok Osztályának Közleményei" szerkesztő bizottsági tagja.

COUNTRY:	:	Hungary	E-27
CATEGORY	:		
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 22 1959, No.	80085
AUTHOR	:	Hajos, G.	
INST.	:	Not given	
TITLE	:	International Methods for the Testing of Wines and the International Evaluation of Wines at Budapest in 1958	
ORIG. PUB.	:	Elelm Ipar, 13, No 2, 153-16 (1959)	
ABSTRACT	:	The author reports briefly on the standard wine evaluation methods adopted by 12 countries at the meeting in Paris in 1954 and on the system of testing and evaluating the quality of wines at the Budapest International Exposition in 1958. From author's library	

CARD: 1/1

L 15502-66

ACC NR: AT6007448

been investigated along with the study of the earliest manifestations of the TSH effect at different intervals following the administration of TSH. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

L 15502-66

ACC NR: AT6007448

SOURCE CODE: HU/2505/65/026/00X/0050/0050

AUTHOR: Hajos, F.; Straznicky, K.; Mess, B.

ORG: Medical University of Pecs, Institute of Anatomy (Pecsi Orvostudományi Egyetem, Anatómiai Intézet)

TITLE: Effect of TSH on the ultrastructure of the thyroid gland of decapitated chick embryos / This paper was presented at the 29th Meeting of the Hungarian Physiological Society held in Szeged from 2 to 4 July 1964

SOURCE: Academia scientiarum hungaricae. Acta physiologica, v. 26, Supplement, 1965, 50

TOPIC TAGS: hormone, endocrinology, animal physiology, thyroid gland

ABSTRACT: It has been shown in earlier electron microscopic studies that, at about the 11th day of incubation, a large quantity of ergastoplasm of the lamellar type develops in the thyroid gland of the chick embryo, in response to the TSH secretion which is starting at that time. This does not occur in decapitated embryos. In order to prove that TSH acts in a direct manner, 14 day old decapitated embryos were treated with TSH, in response to which ergastoplasm similar to the normal one developed, as in the case of decapitated, hypophysis-transplanted embryos of similar age. The developmental stages of the ergastoplasm have also

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Relationship between the ultrastructure and cortical activity of the embryonic adrenal gland in the chicken. Acta biol. acad. sci. Hung. 16 no.3:261-274 '66.

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The effect of ER on the utilization of food and
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Elongated stem of the calyx of the kidney. Magy. radiol. 14 no.3:
142-145 Je '62.

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(KIDNEY DISEASES radiog) (PYELOGRAPHY)